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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/899,163	07/06/2001	Ulrich Begemann	P20906	9779

7055 7590 06/16/2003

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EXAMINER

HUG, ERIC J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1731

DATE MAILED: 06/16/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Advisory Action****Application No.**

09/899,163

**Applicant(s)**

BEGEMANN ET AL.

**Examiner**

Eric Hug

**Art Unit**

1731

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 27 May 2003 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.

**PERIOD FOR REPLY** [check either a) or b)]

- a) ☐ The period for reply expires \_\_\_\_\_ months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
- b) ☒ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection. ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

1. ☐ A Notice of Appeal was filed on \_\_\_\_\_. Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.
2. ☐ The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:
- (a) ☐ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
  - (b) ☐ they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);
  - (c) ☐ they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
  - (d) ☐ they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: \_\_\_\_\_.

3. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): please see attached.
4. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
5. ☒ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☒ request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: please see attached.
6. ☐ The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.
7. ☒ For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) ☐ will not be entered or b) ☒ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

Claim(s) allowed: \_\_\_\_\_.

Claim(s) objected to: \_\_\_\_\_.

Claim(s) rejected: 1-35,38,40-44 and 48-50.

Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: \_\_\_\_\_.

8. ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is a) ☐ approved or b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
9. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-i449) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
10. ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

*Advisory Action*

The following is in response to the after final amendment filed on May 27, 2003.

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-35, 38, 40-44, and 48-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carmichael et al (WO 98/27279) as necessary with Meschenmoser (US 5,879,514), and further as necessary with Justus (US 3,198,694) and/or Justus (US 3,198,697). The substance of this rejection was presented in the Final Office action mailed on March 27, 2003. It is noted that currently amended claim 1 now recites subject matter previously found in claims 2-4, namely the features of an additional doctor being assigned to at least one felt that is guided around the rotating roll and being arranged upstream and at a distance from a take-on point (where the felt is guided onto the rotating roll), and a low pressure suction device located near the additional doctor. Currently amended claims 48 and 49 now recite the feature of a cleaning device arranged within the housing, wherein the cleaning device can impinge the roll surface with a medium under pressure that is greater than approximately 20 bar and less than about 30 bar. Currently amended claim 50 now recites the feature of a cleaning device comprising a spray head with nozzles that can impinge the roll surface with a medium under pressure that is greater than approximately 20 bar and less than about 30 bar. Since these features were all addressed previously in the Final Office action, accordingly all newly amended claims are rejected for the same reasons.

All other rejections set forth in the previous office action have been overcome by amendment to the claims and are hereby withdrawn.

***Response to Arguments***

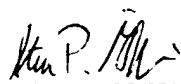
The following response is with respect to arguments pertinent to the rejection given above:

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

With respect to claim 1, Applicant argues that there is no combination of the above applied documents which discloses or suggests *inter alia* "an additional doctor being assigned to at least one felt that is guided around the rotating roll", the doctor being located upstream of the take-on point and near a low pressure suction device. Carmichael shows a rotating roll, two doctors mounted to a single beam and arranged along the roll surface one behind the another, the two doctors and the beam together defining a housing open to the roll surface, and a cleaning device disposed within the housing and between the two doctors. The two doctors can be employed on press rolls, pick-up rolls, suction rolls and/or couch rolls on a papermachine.

Meschenmoser shows especially in Figure 5 a device with two scraper blades arranged on a rotating roll (36), spray device (80), and an additional scraper blade (58) arranged upstream of the roll and along the underside of press felt before the felt is guided around the rotating roll. In Carmichael, the disposition of the cleaning device is to enhance the cleaning effect of the doctor blades, particularly in applications on suction rolls having well-known blind bores or grooves that are difficult to clean. In Meschenmoser, the disposition of the additional scraper blade is also to enhance the cleaning effect, by scraping debris from the felt prior to contact with the rotating roll. Therefore, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine the features of both Carmichael and Meschenmoser to obtain all of the cleaning advantages described above, and thus arrive at the present invention. As argued previously, the Justus references have been applied to justify that it is well known and obvious to clean a blind bored or grooved suction roll with scraper means, brushes, air jets, and water jets. Also, as argued previously, the presence of a suction device near the additional scraper blade would have been obvious to one skilled in the art for removing debris from the vicinity of the additional scraper blade. Applicant also disputes that there is no suggestion that the front doctor is for "scraping water off of the rotating roll", the rear doctor is for "scraping air off of the rotating roll", and that "an underpressure is hydrodynamically produced by at least one of the front doctor and the rear doctor". As indicated previously, a double doctoring system positioned along a fast moving roll in a paper machine will produce a foil-type suction (underpressure). The first doctor will be positioned to remove debris and any water applied to the roll and the section doctor will be positioned to remove air and any remaining debris, as inherently capable with such a configuration.

With respect to claims 48-50, Applicant argues that there is no combination of the above applied documents which discloses or suggests *inter alia* a cleaning device arranged within the housing that "can impinge the roll surface with a medium under a pressure that is greater than approximately 20 bar and less than about 30 bar" or which comprises "a rotating spray head that that can impinge the roll surface with a medium under a pressure that is greater than approximately 20 bar and less than about 30 bar" or which comprises "a spray head with nozzles that can impinge the roll surface with a medium under a pressure that is greater than approximately 20 bar and less than about 30 bar". However, as indicated in the previous office action, setting forth an optimum operating pressure of the cleaning spray device would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, and in particular the spray devices of Carmichael and Meschenmoser are deemed inherently capable of operating within this pressure range. Carmichael explicitly say that the minimum pressure should be about 4 bar.

  
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